Japan's United 100-Million Will Vanquish the U.S. and Britain

Nippon Times

100,000,000 Japanese Will Establish a New Order for 1,000,000,000 Asiatics

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TOJO TO HEAD NEW MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS

Will Assume Concurrent Post On Formation on November 1, Says Domei

KISHI TO BE VICE-MINISTER

Appointment of Yamazaki as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Predicted

Latest indications following the Cabinet reshuffle effected Friday are that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo who has assumed the concurrent post of Minister of Commerce and Industry will become concurrently the Minister of Munitions when the new Ministry is formally established on November 1, states Domei.

Nobusuke Kishi who resigned as Commerce and Industry Minister and who has been appointed Minister of State and concurrently Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry is expected to serve under Prime Minister Tojo as Vice-Minister of Munitions.

Yoshiaki Hatta, Railways Minister, who has taken the additional portfolio of Minister of Communications is expected to head the new Ministry of Transportation and Communications and Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, will be appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce on creation of the respective Ministries on November 1.

Tojo Addresses Officials

Prime Minister Tojo, following the formal transfer to him of business of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry from former Minister Kishi, made a speech to high officials of the same Ministry at 10 a.m. Saturday urging them to devote their all to their duties in view of the present serious situation.

"I should like to emphasize at this juncture," declared Prime Minister Tojo, "that civil officers should manage their duties with sincerity. Their efforts have a direct bearing on the increase in fighting capacity of the Empire which constitutes the most vital requirement of the country. What Japan expects of you at present is a decisive push in your execution of duties.

"There is a tendency to make light of a concurrent official post. I hope that you will not entertain such an idea, for I, as concurrent Minister of Commerce and Industry, am determined to devote my total efforts to the execution of my official duties."

In reference to the Ministerial change to be effected on November 1, Prime Minister Tojo emphasized that the Commerce and Industry Ministry whose function will be transferred to the new Ministry of Munitions and other offices is at present facing the most important stage. "Not a moment can be wasted in pushing the increase in the nation's fighting strength," he declared, "and it is necessary to execute the business as vigorously as heretofore and, at the same time, perfect preparations must be made so that no hitch will hinder the functioning of the Office at the time its businesses will be transferred to the new official machinery.

"With a view to accelerating the function of the Ministry," the Prime Minister went on, "we expect to hold a conference of bureau chiefs once a week herafter over which I will preside. At the conference, I will give instructions and also receive exhaustive reports on the functioning of the Ministry."

886 BRITISH TAKEN IN COO OCCUPATION

3,000 Badoglioans Also Seized by Reich

Domei

BERLIN, October 8.—In the course of operations for the occupation of Coo Island, in the Dodecanese Group, German forces captured 886 British soldiers including 442 officers and more than 3,000 Badoglio troopers, German military authorities announced today.

All of these prisoners of war have already been removed to the Continent, the Reich communique revealed, adding that in the same campaign many war materials were also captured.

German authorities also disclosed that Reich bombers inflicted heavy damage on two British cruisers in Rhodes Island waters.

Extraordinary Effectiveness Of 'Special Gunpowder' Proved

Great Explosive Power of Invention of Army Technical Experts Shown on Central China Front Against 'Undestroyable' Foe Planes

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, October 9.—The extraordinary effectiveness of "special gunpowder," whose inventors, Majors Saburo Watanabe and Ken Kitagawa, both technical officers, were awarded Army Technical Medals by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo on Thursday, was admitted by Air Unit Commander X who is stationed on the Central China Front.

"The extraordinary explosive power," said Unit Commander X, "of the special gunpowder was first proven when it was used against the four-engined Consolidated B-24's that attacked the Wuhan area.

"On August 21, we shot down three B-24's, which had hitherto been regarded as 'undestroyable.' It was on August 24 that the special gunpowder displayed its extraordinary power most brilliantly. On that day, an enemy formation consisting of more than 20 bombers and fighters raided this area. As I fired against enemy B-24's, holes were made on the flanks of these enemy machines and I clearly saw enemy pilots turn pale. The thick glass shade which the foes had relied upon as absolutely safe was perforated and enemy aircraft fell down, like balls of fire. Six B-24's were shot down on that day.

"Our Air Force is invincible now that it has this special gunpowder of extraordinary effectiveness in addition to the new aircraft, Shin-Shitei scout planes, Shoki fighters and Donryu bombers which were made public some time ago. No matter how much the foes may boast of their productive capacity, they cannot help worrying as their huge B-24 bombers are shot down so easily."

U.S. WAR INDUSTRIES FALL BEHIND MARK

American Munitions Output Reaches Capacity But Cannot Fill Army Need

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 8.—Evidently the munitions production in the United States reached its ceiling in the first half of the current year and the war industry has not come up to expectation, all having fallen behind schedule.

The New York Times of July 23, recently received here, carries the warning sounded by Lieutenant-General Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Army Services of Supply, in this vein:

"Munitions production is falling far behind the program and cannot, at the present rate, ever fill the needs of the army. In consequence of the fact that production in the first half of the year has not come up to schedule, larger allocations must be made in the second half to make up for the loss in order to achieve the goal set for the current year. The only department in which the output is according to schedule is that of medicine. Production must be stepped up in the second half, at the following rates:

"Aircraft—61 per cent of total set for current year.

"Guns—59.6 per cent of total set for current year.

"Signalling devices—67.9 per cent of total set for current year.

"Engineering equipment—65.1 per cent of total set for current year.

"Chemical warfare arms—68.9 per cent of total set for current year."

U.S. Labor Lack Serious

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 8.—Conclusive proof of the acute dearth of labor in the American aircraft industry is given in the August 7 issue of the New York Herald-Tribune recently received here. The American journal describes the situation in the following vein:

"That the aircraft production in July did not come up to schedule there is no room for doubt. Clearly, such a lag in production comes, not from lack of materials, but from a dearth of labor. So serious has been the recent labor shortage in the aircraft industry that the Administration is, apparently, contemplating drastic measures to overcome the production bottleneck such as an indefinite postponement of the military conscription of laborers in the aircraft industry and the inauguration of a labor-first system.

"A 60-day postponement of military mobilization has already been enforced on the Pacific Coast where labor dearth in the aircraft industry is the most acute. Failing an improvement in labor supply, there is every possibility that the postponement may be extended indefinitely and applied to all aircraft plants throughout the country.

"Naturally, an indefinite postponement in mobilization would

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Okada to Visit P.I.

Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was chosen as a delegate representing the House of Representatives of Japan at the forthcoming ceremony feting the founding of the Republic of the Philippines on October 14.

NIPPON'S SOLIDARITY ASTOUNDS NAI DIREK

Former Thai Envoy Grateful For Kindness Shown During His Tenure of Office

Domei

BANGKOK, October 9.—The readiness of every Japanese to lay down his life for the Sovereign, unshakable national unity and the willingness of the people to cut down their living to a minimum when the country still has an ample reserve of resources—these are among the indelible impressions brought back by Nai Direk Jaiyanama, former Thai Ambassador to Japan, who returned here yesterday.

In a press interview at his official residence this morning, Mr. Direk recalled his days in Japan in this vein:

"Momentous developments solidifying cooperation between Japan and Thailand have marked my tenure of office of one year and nine months in Japan. Thanks to the magnanimous kindness and help of the Japanese Government and people, I have been able to discharge my duties. In all diplomatic negotiations, the Japanese Government have dealt with me in a spirit of frankness and reciprocity.

"What impressed me most are the readiness of every Japanese to lay down his life for the Sovereign and the exceedingly solid national unity.

"The zeal of the Japanese for the prosecution of the war is most conspicuously manifested in air defense drills. Air-defense training in Japan is far more intensive and strenuous than the Thais give credit for, but it is carried out on a well-planned and organized basis. With many men called up either for military service or into the war industries, women are displaying admirable efficiency in air defense drills. No, this is not flattery. It is my honest impression as a foreigner.

"Not that commodities are scarce in Japan, but the people are gladly cutting down their living to an absolute minimum when the country is still blessed with an ample reserve. It is utterly unthinkable that commodity shortage would ever disturb Nippon's national unity.

"While in Tokyo, I was moved with emotion when I heard Prime Minister Tojo's declaration regarding the incorporation into Thailand of the four Malai and two Shan States.

"Unfortunately, I had to leave Japan on account of illness, but due to her advance knowledge of medicine and, further, to the extreme kindness with which I was treated, I have been convalescing satisfactorily.

"I have no doubt that cordiality in Japan-Thai relations will be enhanced by Wichit Wichit-Wathakan who is scheduled to leave shortly for Japan as Ambassador.

"I should like to take this opportunity of tendering my thanks to the Japanese people at large for their kindness shown to me."

British Cruiser Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, October 8.—One British cruiser which participated in the landing operation of anti-Axis forces in southern Italy hit a mine and was sunk off Taranto today, it is reported.

LOOSE RANTING OF PRESS IN U.S. ANGERS SOVIETS

War, Working Class Blasts American Papers for Influencing Public

BODES ILL FOR CONFERENCE

British Accused of Standing by Idly While Russians Suffer Big Losses

Domei

LISBON, October 8.—The War and the Working Class, organ of the Soviet Trade Union, in a recent issue condemns the indiscreet attitude of the American press in making irresponsible remarks and forecasts regarding the impending three-Power conference, according to a Moscow dispatch received here.

British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden is expected to leave London shortly at the head of a delegation including Assistant Undersecretary William Strang, expert on Soviet affairs at the Foreign Office and British Charge d'Affairs at Moscow from 1930-33. It is said that even before their arrival in the Soviet capital the situation between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union is already seen as extremely delicate.

Make Various Surmises

A dispatch from New Lork indicates that the American press has been making various surmises regarding the impending conference for the last fortnight, especially in connection with the Soviet demands. According to a Moscow report, the War and the Working Class comments in a recent issue:

"While the general line of American foreign policy and public opinion is based on promotion of friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union, we regret to hear anti-Soviet views in some sections of the American press. As the representatives of such papers are closely connected with the powerful American capitalist cliques and the views expressed in them inevitably exert far-reaching influences on the majority of the American people, the Soviet Government cannot overlook the tone of the American press."

Turning, next, to the dissatisfaction expressed by Eden over the Soviet Government's negotiations with the refugee Czechoslovakian regime for the conclusion of a mutual-aid pact, the same magazine points out that the understanding claimed by Eden to have been reached with Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov when Eden visited Moscow in June, 1942 was not of any definite or concrete character so that the complaint is entirely misplaced.

As regards relations between Moscow and London, there is comparatively little trouble since the British Government is adopting a conciliatory attitude toward the Soviets. According to a London dispatch received here, the correspondent of the News Chronicle at Moscow, Paul Winterton, reports in the same paper under date of October 7:

"The unsettled questions between Britain and the Soviet Union may be divided into political and strategic ones. The big strategic issue is the failure of the Anglo-American forces to form a second front. The Soviets are extremely dissatisfied that it has not been formed and I, too, think that it would be difficult to make them understand why Britain has not been able to do so.

Stands by Idle

"According to the Soviet view, the British Government is intent on carrying on the war as cheaply as possible standing by doing nothing while Red soldiers are being killed daily. The Russians think that they are justified in this view when they note that the losses of the anti-Axis forces in the Sicilian campaign are smaller than those sustained by the

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GERMAN FORCE CRUSHING FOE IN SOUTH ITALY

U.S.-Canadian Forces Losing Heavily in Apennines Fight, Says Pragner

LAND ON SYMI ISLAND

Reich Units Smash 17 Tanks, 11 Armored Cars on Adriatic Coast Areas

Domei

BERLIN, October 8.—Fighting in the Apennines increased in intensity on Thursday with the Germans beating back hordes of American and Canadian forces, D.N.B. correspondent Karl Pragner reports today from South Italy.

Mr. Pragner's report follows:

On Thursday, fighting in the Apennines grew fierce as the right wing of the American Fifth Army, Canadian tank and infantry units attacked the Germans holding strategic positions but were repulsed after suffering appalling losses. Near Cambatessa the British started a drive to capture a strategic highway with the result that the German moved to new and advantageous positions in the mountains from where they will be able to attack the enemy's flank.

"In the southern area the Germans entrenched in the mountains pushed the enemy back toward the coast. The German forces in that area with the support of heavy artillery units, are blasting the enemy's deployment positions and mobile unit concentrations at the foot of the mountains. In the western sector, German howitzer units dealt serious damage to hordes of enemy tanks and automobiles.

"Against Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery forces which pursued the Germans to the crossing point on the Volturno, German rear guards launched furious counterattacks and on Thursday smashed six Sherman-type tanks and several armored cars. The enemy in this area seems to be hesitating and is concentrating on massing troops in the Salerno and Naples areas.

"In the eastern sector by the Adriatic coast German tank and infantry units are continuing their skilfull detaching operations and have completed their movement as planned to the mountains around the Foggia Plain.

As the British forces have moved out of the range of their warships they are suffering mounting casualties and, laid bare before the withering fire of the Germans, they are fighting with difficulty. In that area the German forces on Thursday smashed 17 tanks, 11 armored cars and numerous other vehicles."

Germans on Symi

Domei

LISBON, October 8.—German troops yesterday landed on Symi Island, 40 miles southeast of Coo Island in the Dodecanese and 5 miles from the Turkish coast and intense fighting is now being waged against anti-Axis garrison there, it was announced today by the anti-Axis military headquarters.

262 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, October 8.—German air forces downed 262 Soviet planes during the last one week from October 1 to 7 on the Eastern Front, it was announced by the German authorities today.

Raiders Fly Over Basel

Domei

ZURICH, October 8.—Anti-Axis warplanes flew over Basel, Northern Switzerland, and Lake Constance in several waves between 11:37 p.m. Thursday and 12:45 p.m. today, and an air raid alarm was sounded in Northern Switzerland, the Swiss Government announced today.

Aircraft Producer Kindleberger Admits Acute Labor Dearth on U.S. Pacific Coast

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 8.—Proof of an acute labor dearth, particularly in the aircraft industry on the Pacific Coast, is given by none other than Kindleberger, President of the North American Aircraft Corporation, whom Los Angeles dispatches reaching here quote as having declared:

"The aircraft plants on the Pacific Coast have employed 150,000 new laborers during the first six months of this year. On the other hand, 66,000 are at present in military service. The present labor shortage is estimated at 20,000. An increase of 36,000 laborers must be obtained if we are to keep to the original production chedule. Of those to be expected to be mobilized under the present Conscription Law are 58,000 skilled laborers, of whom 37 per cent are technical experts, 24 per cent mechanical experts and 23 per cent test experts."

JAPANESE FORCES SINK 4 ENEMY DESTROYERS, 1 CRUISER IN SOLOMONS

Big Enemy Convoy Blasted Off Hopoi By Navy Airmen

Japanese Air Units in New Guinea Sink One Foe's Cruiser, Set Ablaze 5 Transports, 2 Destroyers And Other Ships; Smash 27 Fighters

By TOSHIAKI NIKI
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE PACIFIC.—The American-Australian forces, pushing a persistent counteroffensive in Solomon waters, on the early morning of September 4 suddenly appeared off Hopoi, in the east of Lae in New Guinea, in a huge convoy and started landing operations.

Getting a report that hordes of enemy reinforcements were being transported on the seas, Air Units of the Japanese Navy moved out powerfully in a broad daylight raid. They blasted the convoy carrying a capacity load of troops and sank one cruiser, set ablaze five transports and two escorting destroyers as well as numerous other vessels and shot down 27 enemy fighters.

After the raid, the reporter interviewed Flight Warrant Officer F. of the Unit which torpedoed the landing enemy. He had the following to say of the raid:

On Attack Assignment

"The attack force flew toward XX at an altitude of XX meters and a speed of XX miles per hour. Our motors functioned perfectly; we had an escort of fighters, and we were roaring to blast the enemy. After a while the formation divided into two, of torpedo planes and dive bombers, each having with them fighter escorts.

"The torpedo unit gradually flew above Markham Bay. The observers skanned the sea for any trace of the enemy. The commander's plane neared the enemy skilfully leading the others. Suddenly the eyes of the commander caught three enemy destroyers traveling southward at full speed leaving long white trails behind them.

"There should be an enemy convoy somewhere. Leaving this prey to our dive bombers, we turned sharply leftward. Flashes of firing anti-aircraft guns could be seen near the destroyers' bridges. No enemy fighters yet appeared. The formation flew deep into Markham Bay and looked hard for the enemy. Suddenly, five miles south of the destroyers, we found a convoy moving northward in two columns and guarded by destroyers.

"The order to charge was given and we roared toward the enemy. As we moved to the attack, several enemy fighters, including Grumman F4u's and Lockheed P-38's which are called Skyrockets, came upon us. Our fighters hurtled toward this enemy and our dive bombers plunged down and rained bomos into the convoy. Meanwhile, the torpedo planes closed in on the enemy.

Torpedo Scores Hit

"I went low, released my torpedo, and looked hard to see how it was going. Suddenly, a splitting explosion racked the transport I had aimed at and the bridge was blown off. Wow! I've scored a hit! I said to myself, and after I had told the others I looked again but the ship was then gone and only an ugly whirpool remained.

"The commander of our plane looked over the situation below at the same time as avoiding enemy pursuit. There were transports turned into blazing infernos and sinking and there were others blowing thick black smoke and completely at a standstill.

"Our dive bombers were no longer around, probably having already gone back. Above us a terrific fight was going on between our fighters and the enemy's. Dual-fuselaged, dual-motored P-38's were being smashed into the sea. Beside us and behind us were other torpedo planes which had finished with their work. All of the planes were rocking their wings and the fliers were waving their arms from the opened windows. We were jumping with joy. Later, the fighters too joined us as we winged our happy way homeward."

Destroyer Squadron Accounts for Four Warships

OFF VELLA LAVELLA

Our Air Units Blast 4 Hostile Transports and 11 Planes In Vicinity of Biloa

Striking further telling blows at the enemy in the intensive fighting that is still being waged in the Solomons area, the Japanese Forces on October 1 and 6 sank one enemy cruiser, four destroyers and three transports and damaged one transport. They also shot down 10 enemy planes and damaged another. These results were disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

The enemy cruiser and three destroyers were sent to the bottom by a Japanese Destroyer Squadron in an engagement on the night of October 6 in the waters west of Vella Lavella Island.

Battle off Biloa

The other enemy destroyer was sunk by Japanese Air Units in the vicinity of Biloa, Vella Lavella Island, on October 1. The enemy transports were sunk and damaged and the enemy planes blasted in the same encounter.

The communique also revealed that Imperial Army and Navy Garrison Forces in Kulambangra and Vella Lavella Islands had shifted virtually without enemy obstruction their positions to rear bases after having dealt great damage to the enemy on the spot.

The communique follows:

"The war situation in the Solomons area since last reported is as intense as ever.

"1. The Imperial Army and Navy Garrison Forces in Kulambangra Island and Vella Lavella Island after having dealt great damage to the enemy on the spot have shifted their positions to rear bases. Their transfer was carried out smoothly almost without being hindered by the enemy.

"2. The Imperial Japanese Navy warships and Air Units in the Solomons area engaged the enemy warships and airplanes.

"(A) The Japanese Air Units in the vicinity of Biloa, Vella Lavella Island, on October 1 sank one enemy destroyer, two medium-sized transports and one small-sized transport, damaged one medium-sized transport, shot down 10 enemy planes and damaged one.

"In these combats the Japanese side had eight planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

"(B) A Japanese Destroyer Squadron in the sea area west of Vella Lavella Island on the night of October 6 engaged three enemy cruisers and three destroyers and sank one cruiser and three destroyers. In this battle the Japanese side lost one destroyer."

Enemy Hit Hard

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 9.—More than 1,000 enemy troops have been wiped out by the Garrison Forces of the Japanese Army and Navy since the powerful enemy force landed near Finschhafen, New Guinea, on September 22. During these 20 days, the Japanese naval garrison forces, covered by air units, have been maintaining their defense lines, beating back the overwhelmingly superior-numbered enemy.

In the death-struggle, the small-numbered Japanese Forces are always moving out in blasting counter-attacks and are smashing the enemy. In spite of numerous and great difficulties the morale of the officers and men is soaring.

Thai Consulate in F.I.C. Raised

Domei

BANGKOK, October 9.—The status of the Thai Consulate in Saigon will be raised to that of Consulate-General shortly in line with the Thai Government's decision to strengthen diplomatic relations with French Indo-China. It is understood the present Thai Consul will be the first Consul-General.

JAPANESE FEROCITY BEWILDERS AUSSIES

Nippon Soldiers Do Not Know Meaning of Death, Bewails Australian Major

Domei

LISBON, October 7.—"The Australian troops, after laboriously struggling over high New Guinea mountains, were confronted with Japanese soldiers who have no fear of death and who regard it their highest honor to die in battle," moaned an Australian major in London on Monday when he described the difficulties of jungle warfare.

The major's story is as follows:—"The battle waged in the area between Buna and Port Moresby was the toughest we had ever experienced. In the vicinity of Port Moresby we were not so much hampered by heavy rain as difficult terrain. Our unit had to climb over a line of mountain ranges 500 to 600 feet high and to conquer the Owen Stanley mountains. Japanese soldiers are absolutely fearless and do not know the meaning of death. They carried their own food, ammunition supplies and beddings and marched all day and night without rest.

"The whole Island being rampant with Malarial mosquitoes, we were incessantly tortured and many became malaria victims. No matter how sick we were, we could not stop fighting. We had to go on. Needless to say there were no recreational facilities available. Successful prosecution of the war depended entirely on the endurance and stamina of individuals. In view of the many peculiarities of jungle warware, the Australian army set up a special corps to investigate jungle fighting. It is certainly a matter of

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YANK AIR RAID HOPES BLASTED BY EXPERT

Seversky Backs Browder's Warning That U.S. Should Not Count on Siberian Bases

Domei

LISBON, October 7.—Alexander de Seversky, one of the best known aviation experts in America, in an article published in the New York Times, blasts the hopes entertained by many Americans that Japan might be bombed effectively from air bases in Siberia, according to reports received here.

Seversky said that Earl Browder, one of the leading Communists in America "for once deserves a vote of thanks from his non-communist fellow citizens" because his warning in a recent speech delivered in Chicago, in which he stated that Americans should not count on Siberian air bases for an air attack on Japan, is "wholesome and much needed realism."

Blasts Optimists

The American aviation expert significantly said that Earl Browder's warning "should help to clear some of the fumes of wishful thinking over the strategic picture in East Asia." He declared: "I do not know of course, if Browder's pronouncements are an accurate echo of Moscow's views but he may safely be credited with a more accurate knowledge of Russian policies than some optimists in our midst, who tie their hopes for Japan's defeat on Soviet cooperation and, in particular an access to Russian bases."

Regarding the section in Browder's speech where it said that the chatter about the Soviets giving bases is harmful nonsense, Seversky said: "It is harmful in a sense that Browder

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MORE U.S. SOLDIERS URGED BY CHANDLER

Senator Wants Reinforcements Be Sent to Pacific or MacArthur Fired

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 8.—"Either send more reinforcements to the southwestern Pacific front or fire General Douglas MacArthur!", Senator Albert B. Chandler of Kentucky declared today in Washington, reports from the American capital reveal.

Chandler, who recently returned from an inspection tour of the front, is believed to have made the statement because rumors have been circulating ever since the establishment of the anti-Axis headquarters in southeastern Asia that the anti-Axis forces would lay the stress on operations to retake Burma and neglect the southwestern Pacific Front.

Admits Operations Hard

Domei

LISBON, October 8.—Although the anti-Axis camp is bringing to bear its tremendous material power and exerting its strength in offensives both in the East and West, the press in both the United States and Britain admits that the anti-Axis operations are difficult.

The Daily Telegraph, quoting the words of the information chief of General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, reported him as having said, "The Japanese Forces are fully maintaining their first line communication lines and the anti-Axis air forces' radius of activity is extremely limited. Thus, it is impossible to block the supply lanes of the Japanese."

The same paper also carried a statement said to have been made by an officer who returned recently to London after having inspected the Pacific Front. He is reported to have declared, "The Americans and Australians on the New Guinea Front are suffering from extreme hardships.

"During the time I was there I did not sleep even once on the ground, because it was turned into a boggy marsh due to the incessant rain and furthermore there was the danger from wild animals. The American and Australian troops can only get a few hours rest by leaning on trees.

"With the anti-Axis forces fighting under such difficulties, the Australians, who are sent via the air directly to that front without having had any long training, seem to be completely unable to stand it."

British in Australia

Domei

LISBON, October 8.—A British military mission is shortly to arrive in Australia in order to promote the war cooperation between the British and Americans on the Pacific Front and to inquire into all the fields of war effort other than actual field strategy, according to a dispatch to The Times from its Melbourne correspondent. The party is expected to proceed next to India.

On its tour of the Pacific Front, it will hold conversations with the representatives of the British and Australian forces which participated in the Solomons and New Guinea operations. Then from Australia it is to depart for India. The mission includes Canadian land and air force representatives.

The members are: Major-General Les Bridges, Rear-Admiral Gordon, Brigadier-General McLeane, Brigadier-General Bartlett, Colonel Robbins Dewar, Colonel Moore and Captain Briwak.

Japanese Ferocity Bewilders Aussies

(Continued From Page 1)

gratitude that the number of malaria victims has greatly decreased due to the various anti-malaria measures introduced.

"Our unit was evidently not suited for fighting in jungles. One by one our comrades succumbed to malaria and typhoid fevers. As counter measures, we mobilized native islanders to clean out ditches and swamps in an effort to prevent the growth of malarial mosquitoes. We discovered that the native youths had qualities to make them efficient infantrymen.

Foodstuffs were amply supplied to us by air units though it was obviously dangerous to drop food from aeroplanes. For the first time Australian artillerymen landed by means of parachutes with great success. Upon landing they were found fit to take their fighting positions.

"It was up to us infantrymen, however, to combat the Japanese who were not afraid of death. There is no gainsaying the fact we were greatly nonplussed by their boldness and courage. There is no doubt also that they are extremely well trained in the art of jungle warfare.

"In the New Guinea campaign, large military forces—larger than those employed in the Salerno area were engaged, a fact attesting to the intensity of the operations there.

"Through our experiences we learned a great deal which will contribute to the forming of a successful strategy in the future. We are sincerely sorry that so many lives were lost due to our ignorance of tropical diseases. However, we are today proud of being called 'warriors of the jungle,'" concluded the major summing up his experiences on the New Guinea front.

Repatriates at Chefoo Voice Thanks To Japanese Officials With 3 Cheers

(Special to the Nippon Times)

CHEFOO, October 8.—On the eve of their departure from the Civilian Assembly Center here for Shanghai via Tsingtao, to board the exchange vessel, Teia Maru, the anti-Axis repatriates voiced high praise for the treatment they had been receiving at the hands of the local Japanese authorities.

After a send-off speech by Japanese Consul S. Takai who wished them a pleasant voyage home, R. A. Lanning, 54, an American missionary stood up to speak on behalf of the group. He said: "On leaving this port I should like to express we internees' common sentiment on behalf of myself and others being sent today to Shanghai for exchange.

"Firstly I must say every one of us understood very well what Consul Takai has just said and we can assure the Japanese authorities that, during our transportation, every one of us will stick to regulations and conform with the orders of the Japanese officials as we always did during our internment at Temple Hill.

"Secondly, I must express our hearty thanks to Consul Takai and other Japanese Consular officers for what they have done for us since we were interned last October in the Civil Assembly Center and more especially for what they have done for us since the authorities handed over the affairs of the Civil Assembly Center to the local Japanese Consulate.

"Mr. Takai and his staff have always paid us kindly considerations in respect of our wishes and his consular police officers were kind to us. And these facts always made us feel quite happy in the Camp, and made our life there a bright one. None of us felt miserable during internment. I can honestly assure Consul Takai and his men that we all carry home our happy memories of our life in Temple Hill, and we shall never forget how Mr. Takai and his men were nice to us and how we loved them and lastly the fact that they all discharged their difficult duties so marvellously worthy of our praise. To this I must pay, on behalf of the internees present here, to Consul Takai and his men a high tribute.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to extend our heart-felt thanks also to Mr. Kosaka who looked after us during our internment and discharged his duties without discrimination."

In appreciation of the good treatment of the Japanese authorities during their camp life, Mr. Lanning, seconded by Dr. William L. Berst (age 65 missionary M.D.) and other internees, proposed to express the sentiments of the whole party by giving three cheers to Messrs. Takai and Kosaka. Led by Mr. Lanning all the internees cheered in chorus:

For Mr. Takai:
Hip Hip Hurray!
Hip Hip Hurray!
Hip Hip Hurray!

Dr. Wiley B. Glass (Age 68 Missionary) called attention of Mr. Lanning to the fact that he had forgotten Mr. Oguni (non-commissioned officer attached to the C.A.C. at Temple Hill) and that he also be given three cheers. Led by Mr. Lanning all cheered in chorus for Mr. Oguni:

Hip Hip Hurray!
Hip Hip Hurray!
Hip Hip Hurray!

AGUINALDO TO CAST AWAY MOURNING ON OCTOBER 14

Filipino Patriot Been Wearing Black Tie Grieving Death Of P.I. Freedom

Domei

MANILA, October 8.—Forty-two years of self-imposed mourning will end for General Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Veterans of Philippine Revolution, when the Republic of Philippines is finally proclaimed on October 14 in accordance with the formal announcement issued this morning.

The 74-year-old veteran revealed that since the downfall of the first Philippine Republic in March 1901 at the hands of the United States up to the present, he has been wearing a black tie to signify his grief over the death of Philippine freedom.

"However, when we regain independence soon, my years of mourning will be over and I will put aside my black tie," he declared.

The aged general also disclosed that during the entire period, he deliberately refrained from drinking, smoking and dancing as part of his self-sacrifice for his country.

Yank Air Raid Hopes Blasted by Expert

(Continued From Page 1)

did not mention."

"The mirage of those bases at Vladivostok, Kamchatka and other Soviet maritime points has certainly been of small help to practical thinking on the military possibilities for delivering a knockout blow to the Japanese."

Seversky declared that if Browder's warning served to clear the delusion and turn the thoughts of Americans more clearly to the use of American bases, it would achieve a useful purpose "that was no part of Browder's intentions."

Raids From Alaska

The aviation expert continued: "If Japan is to be finished off beyond redemption, the job will have to be done from our own soil. As soon as these facts are more generally grasped and conceded, we shall buckle down to the crucial task of building an air power necessary for a direct assault on the heart and vitals of Japan, from Alaska."

He stressed that "Soviet and American airpower, working out from points like Vladivostok would be dependent on major supply sources thousands of miles away."

He also pointed out that American equipment, spare parts, special fuel and other supplies also would have to be brought all the way from industrial centers in America, across hostile waters and difficult terrain.

In concluding, Seversky said: "In short, Russian bases would not be an open sesame to easy victory as the laymen have so long supposed."

SOUTHERN REGIONS MAKING REMARKABLE PROGRESS

General Murakami Is Impressed After Touring P.I., Malai, And Borneo Areas

Domei

SURABAYA, October 8.—Lieutenant-General Keisuke Murakami, Head of the Total War Research Institute, and his party composed of nine members, who are now on an inspection tour in the Southern Regions, arrived here by air yesterday morning, and left for Jogjakarta this morning.

Prior to his departure for Jogjarkarta, the Lieutenant-General gave his impression of the Southern Regions as follows:

"On coming to Java after inspecting the Philippines, Borneo and Malai, I am able to confirm the fact that the construction work in the Southern Regions is developing as reported.

"Through the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair, Japan is thoroughly experienced in the construction of newly-occupied areas. Past experience is of great service for the development and construction of the Southern Regions.

"I think that Borneo should be made the pivotal point for the development of the Southern Regions but Borneo at present is lacking labor supply. However, some heavy industries have developed better than I expected.

"I am convinced that since the native participation in the Administration, Java is being consolidated as a supply base."

FIRST SALT FARM IS SET TO BE OPENED IN MALAI

Located in Negri Sembilan, New Industry Will Aim at Self-Sufficiency

Domei

SHONAN, October 8.—Contributing greatly toward self-sufficiency of salt in Malai, the first salt farm in the peninsula will be inaugurated with due ceremony on October 10, at an undisclosed place in Negri Sembilan State.

Salt, which is one of the vital necessities of life for the inhabitants of Malai has thus far been supplied mostly from abroad.

Construction of the new salt farm was started in April this year. It is understod that the salt farm will be named Negri Sembilan State Salt Manufactory and will be directly managed by the State Government.

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FOE READYING PLANS AS BURMA RAINS END

Concentrating on Air, Sea Tactics; Stilwell Pleads for More Warplanes

There is a growing likelihood that the anti-Axis forces will concentrate on air and sea activities in their counter-offensive operation against Burma as borne out by repeated utterances of enemy war leaders, says a Rangoon dispatch dated October 7 to the Mainichi.

The rainy season in Burma has ended unusually early this year, and the post-monsoon season heat has set in.

Ignoring their defeat at Arakan, the enemy still clings to the day-dream of retaking Burma and has frantically tightened the defense of eastern India, especially around Calcutta and Ceylon, in the intervening five months. The Imperial Forces with their superior positions on the Indo-Burmese border are striking terror into the enemy.

If the New Guinea front where the Americans are suffering heavy losses is the first defense line of Australia, then India is the immediate defense line for Britain. The independence of Burma, intensification of the independence movement following the assumption of leadership by Subhas Chandra Bose and the prevailing appalling famine—these have combined to bring about a crisis of an unprecedented magnitude in India.

Desperate will be the enemy's counter-offensive, and this is fully indicated in the war preparations being made by the enemy. American land forces will participate, while Chungking troops in India have been equipped and are being trained by the Americans and British.

There are increasing indications that the enemy means to decide the issue by concentrating on air and sea battles, and this is patent in the light of repeated utterances by anti-Axis war leaders. General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, asked the British Government for the dispatch of huge quantities of air and seacraft, Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, commander-in-chief of the United States air force in India, has been sending desperate pleas for the replenishment of air strength.

The total air strength of the Anglo-American forces in India is X X craft, half of which, mostly American machines, are concentrated in eastern India. An assembling plant for American planes has been established in Mysore.

The enemy is equally intent on making an advance by sea. "Recapture of Burma by land would be difficult. I should like to transfer every soldier to sea operations," declared Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, on the occasion of his assumption of the post of commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia. In addition to striving for the replenishment of the Indian Ocean fleet, the enemy soldiers have been training for infantry and para-troop landing operations.

However, Japan is fully prepared to met the foe. Having perfected a superior fighting position, the Imperial Forces are firmly resolved to smash the anti-Axis counter-offensive and bestow on it a second tragedy of Arakan.

U.S. War Industries Fall Behind Mark

(Continued From Page 1)

contravene the Conscription Law at present in force, but the Administration authorities say that an emergency measure such as this, despite its illegality, must be instituted to deal with the present crisis.

"A labor-priority system has been tried for four months in the Buffalo sector and, subject to results proving satisfactory, will be extended to other districts suffering from labor shortage."

Upper House Decides To Dispatch Sasaki To Manila Ceremony

An All-Parties Conference of the House of Peers after its special meeting on Saturday decided to entrust Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, with the task of drafting the congratulatory message to be dispatched to the Philippines on October 14, the day of Philippine independence. It was further decided that Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, Vice-President of the Upper House should be sent to the Philippines, representing the House as proxy for Count Matsudaira at the forthcoming ceremony.

MORE FOOD OUTPUT BY MANCHOU SEEN

70% Increase by Nippon Settlers Assured

Domei

HSINKING, October 8.—Definite prospects of a 70 per cent increase in the production of foodstuffs by the Japanese settlers in Manchoukuo this year, were voiced by Makizo Irako, Director-General of the Colonization Development Bureau, who left for Tokyo today in order to consult with Japanese authorities on various problems concerning colonization as well as land improvement plans for the next fiscal year.

All settlers including Japanese and Chosenese are showing satisfactory progress due to close collaboration between the government and settlers, and agricultural technique, blessed by good weather, has shown improvement.

It was disclosed that land cultivated by the settlers this year is estimated to cover 500,000 hectares while every available help is made by the government authorities to ensure manpower, latest implements, seeds, animal power and increase in production.

Concerning the results of labor service corps from Japan this year, it is said that 17 special farms have been cultivated by some 70,000 members of the same corps while 70 more farms are expected to be established next year.

A two-fold output of foodstuffs will be easily reached with the expectation of 15,000 labor service corps next year which is double that of this year.

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JAPANESE ENCIRCLE CHIANG TROOPS, REDS

Many Enemy Strongholds in Kiangsu Province Blasted In Spirited Drives

Domei

NANKING, October 8.—Japanese Ground Units, with the close co-operation of the Air Forces, further tightened the encirclement line around the Chungking-Communist troops and the second and 192nd divisions belonging to the Chungking 28th army, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China announced today in reviewing the past week's war situation.

Since the start of the operations, the Japanese troops reduced the powerful enemy strongholds such as Ihsing, Wukang, Suacheng, Langki, Changchueh and Siaofeng, a strategic enemy position in Kiangsu Province on October 2, and on the same evening reduced Kuangteh, another enemy keypoint, the announcement revealed.

Meanwhile, the Imperial Air Forces in China continued to pound the American bases in China. On October 1, Imperial bombers blasted Kienow in Fukien Province, Sinfeng, 50 kilometers south of Kangchow in Kiangsi Province, and Lungnan about eight kilometers southwest of Sinfeng.

On October 2, Japanese bombers carried out a surprise raid on Kienow. On October 4 and 5, the air forces consecutively raided Kweilin, Kuangsi Province. The Japanese raiders hit Suichuang, in Kiangsi Province on October 6.

In these raids, the Imperial planes blasted enemy military establishments, railway stations and freight cars, the announcement added.

Loose Ranting Of Press in U.S. Angers Soviets

(Continued From Page 1)

Red Army in any one week on the Eastern Front.

"In the political field, the existence of the Polish refugee regime is a menace to Anglo-Soviet coalition and the British support of the refugee Kings of Yugoslavia and Greece is also proving an obstacle in the way of Anglo-Soviet amity. The Moscow Government is taking the view that the Allied Military Government is merely an organ for obstructing social reforms."

In addition to such relations between the Soviet Union and Britain, Anglo-American relations have also lately become delicate. Senator Albert Chandler and four other Senators returning recently from their tour of the world fronts have urged Congressional inquiry into the crafty methods of the British.

In a secret session on October 6, 80 members of the Senate heard the reports of Chandler and others. It is reliably learnt that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican from Massachusetts, reported that relations between the Americans and British on the African Front were far from amicable and anyone listening in on B.B.C. reports would think that it was only the British that were fighting, so that the American officers and men were expressing much dissatisfaction.

Another member of the mission said that the American officers and men were extremely indignant over the fact that despite the sacrifices in blood and hardship being made by the Americans, the British finally come to take over the administration of the hard-won areas.

This secret session lasted four hours and a half. The Reuter News Agency says that it would go a considerable way toward deciding the Senate's foreign policy for the future. It is further reported that the Senate will meet again today, this time in a public session, to examine the reports submitted by Chandler and the four other Senators.

Saudi-Arabian Oil Sought

Domei

LISBON, October 8.—The United States Government is now negotiating with the Government of Saudi-Arabia for securing the right to exploit oil resources in the latter country, according to the New York Times, it is reported from New York.

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AGRICULTURE DRIVE IN F.I.C. INTENSIFIED

Stress Laid on Rice for Export To Japan; People Exhorted To Greater Effort

Domei

SAIGON, October 9.—To increase French Indo-China's output of agricultural products, especially rice, and other essential foodstuffs, the provincial governors of Tongking, Cambodia, Laos, Annam and Cochin-China, in their addresses to the people, emphasized the following two points:

(1) The voluntary investment of idle funds in productive enterprises and the voluntary mobilization of manpower.

(2) Positive measures for the industrialization of the country.

Whether French Indo-China will be able to achieve economic self-sufficiency or not, largely depends on how earnestly the people will comply with the two requests of the provincial governors.

In contrast to the liberal economic principles of the past when the people were chiefly absorbed in the accumulation of personal wealth, the new economic order calls for the strengthening of the economic structure of the State.

To accelerate the exportation of rice to Japan, Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux called upon De Fel, chairman of the Bureau of Cereals, and Beau Jelle, head of the Farmer's Cooperative Association on September 17 to discuss ways and means of granting subsidies and bonuses to farmers and rice mill operators.

Various measures have been taken by the Government in the past to bolster the production of grain, but the new proposal with dual benefits to rice mill operators, receive much attention from the public. The Government will compensate the losses incurred by the rise in the price of rice, and in case the mills exceed the required quota, the Government will pay the operators a bonus.

The total amount to subsidies and bonuses granted to the farmers and the mill operators to date is 6,000,000 piastres, and an increase of the figure is slated in the future.

The manufacture of automobile tires, formerly regarded unprofitable, has passed its experimental stage. The load and durability tests have been completed during the latter part of August and a few tires are expected to appear on the market for home consumption some time this month.

Electric batteries have shown considerable increase during the past two months and by the end of this year French Indo-China will be able to meet domestic needs. A favorable trend has also been recorded in the home industries; the production of staple fiber and newsprint has increased.

A substitute for cement has been discovered, and a large-scale move to manufacture the new product will get underway in the near future. The Government is putting forth every effort to acquire coal and other vital materials. Measures have also been taken to increase the production of caustic soda and soap.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

October 8

Lively fighting activity of local importance is reported from the entire Eastern Front. The fighting in some sectors has become rather violent. In the fighting zone south of Velikije Luki a tough battle was also being waged yesterday. With the support of battleplanes the Soviets attempted to enlarge their local operations which they had started during the previous days.

German counter-measures have been started. Strong bomber and close range fighter formations of the Luftwaffe waged a heavy defensive battle in the most effective manner all day long. The 7th tank division under the command of Major General von Manteuffel particularly excelled in the fighting on the middle Dnieper in daring attacks and by tough resistance.

Several enemy tank thrusts in the Volturno sector in southern Italy were frustrated. The fighting in the southern Apennines increased in violence. The attempts, made by strong British formations to crush the left wing of the German front near Termoli and to carry out any encircling maneuvers were frustrated in hard fighting.

German stukas in the eastern Mediterranean scored hits on two enemy cruisers and effectively raided enemy artillery emplacements on an enemy island stronghold.

Last night British air formations dropped bombs on localities in the area of the German Bight and, by infringing Swiss territorial rights, carried out terror raids against southwestern German cities particularly Stuttgart. Nine enemy machines were downed.

German bombers raided London and Norwich in the night preceding October 8 and caused conflagrations in both cities.

LAWYER LAUREL

By Arrangement with the Asahi
Special to the Nippon Times

(VII)

By Ki Kimura

"What is it? Give me all the details," said Dr. Laurel.

"I went to the Japanese Consulate-General today," Mr. Yamataka began, "and saw Mr. Kimura (at that time the Consul-General). He showed me a letter which he had just received from the Government-General in Taiwan, and said that we could use it when suing the Customs officers.

Mr. Yamataka then told the lawyer the following story: On the day that the Hosho Maru had been hit by a storm, a small Philippine boat which had just left Sablayan on the west coast of Mindoro Island for Manila, had also encountered a fierce storm. With mast broken, and the helm washed away, the boat had been tossed about at the mercy of the raging seas for two whole days. However, the crew, four in number, had been rescued by a Japanese boat, the Daigo-Hatsuei Maru. Risking their lives in the roaring waves, the crew of the Japanese boat had rescued the Filipinos and taken them back with them to Taiwan. There they had given them food and clothing and later brought them back to Manila.

The Philippines Government, in appreciation of the warm and considerate treatment accorded these men, had addressed a letter of thanks, in the name of the High Commissioner, to the Government-General in Taiwan through the good offices of the American Consulate-General there. The Government-General in Taiwan had then forwarded the letter to the Japanese Consulate-General in Manila.

"Wonderful! Have you the letter with you?" Dr. Laurel asked excitedly.

"No, I did not bring it. You see, the letter at the Consulate-General is not the original but a translation of it. If you need the original, I can easily arrange to have it sent."

"I wish you would. I want to have a photographic copy of the letter and especially that of the signature of the High Commissioner," Dr. Laurel said.

At last, with all the necessary data and proofs in hand, Dr. Laurel instituted proceedings against the Customs offices on behalf of the crew of the Hosho Maru, demanding the following:

1. The defendents, that is, the Customs officers, should retract their statements which had led to the confiscation of the Hosho Maru.
2. The Hosho Maru, together with all equipment, gear, foodstuffs and catches, should be returned immediately to the owner, Kisajiro Okamoto.
3. The defendents should reimburse all expenses incurred by the crew of the Hosho Maru during their enforced stay in Manila, and also the expense of the trip from Salomague Harbor to Manila.
4. The defendents should issue immediately permission for the Hosho Maru to leave the Philippines and proceed for home.
5. The defendents should pay a proper indemnity to the plaintiffs.

The outcome of the suit was apparent from the beginning since the verdict itself was most absurd. In addition, it was Dr. Laurel, former Secretary of the Interior and a man of great influence in the Supreme Court, who was looking after the case. It was not surprising that the suit was settled in favor of the Japanese crew.

When the final judgment was given and the Hosho Maru was to be returned to its owner, the chief of the Science section of the Customs Office beckoned to Mr. Yamataka and whispered that he would like to ask a favor.

"What is it?" Mr. Yamataka asked.

"There are three tunas amongst the catch aren't there? I should like very much to have one, the smallest."

At this request Mr. Yamataka looked into the ice-box and realized that the Filipino scientist was referring to the swordfish.

"They are rare in the Philippines and I would like it for the Science Museum here," the scientist explained.

Upon being informed of the scientist's request, Mr. Okamoto generously offered the fish as a gift. The remaining two, which were tunas, were taken to a Japanese restaurant, "Sakura," where they formed part of the feast which took place that night for all who had been connected with the case.

Due to another engagement, Mr. Yamataka left the restaurant early in the evening, leaving the rest to their feasting and merriment. Shortly after he reached home, the telephone rang. It was one of the maids of the Sakura restaurant, who breathlessly told him that he must come back right away as the guests had started a fight and none but he could quell the excitement.

Mr. Yamataka hurried back to the restaurant where he found, to his amazement five of the crew with bandaged heads, the bandages saturated with blood. Also the floor was covered with broken bits of glass, attesting to the fight which must have taken place.

These simple and naive fishermen, overjoyed by the success of the suit, had worked themselves into a state of over-excitement which had ended in a hurling of beer bottles. However, they were now calmed down and amiably drinking together again.

A procurator appealed to the Supreme Court for re-examination of the Hosho Maru case, but here again the final decision was in favor of the Japanese crew.

After everything was settled, Dr. Laurel published a 50-page pamphlet entitled "Memorandum for the Plaintiff," in which all particulars on the issue were minutely given. Judging from this pamphlet, it was apparent that in handling the case of the Hosho Maru, Dr. Laurel had in mind not only the immediate issue in hand but the far-reacing problem between Japan and the Philippines, that is, the future relationship of these two countries. He wrote with confidence, and with faith as well: "The relations between Japan and the Philippines are most cordial and satisfactory. Neither country has ever done anything to impair these relations. The Philippines must not only be ever on the alert to avoid actions which might injure this amicable relationship, but must endeavor to strengthen still more the existing ties between these two neighboring countries."

(To Be Continued)

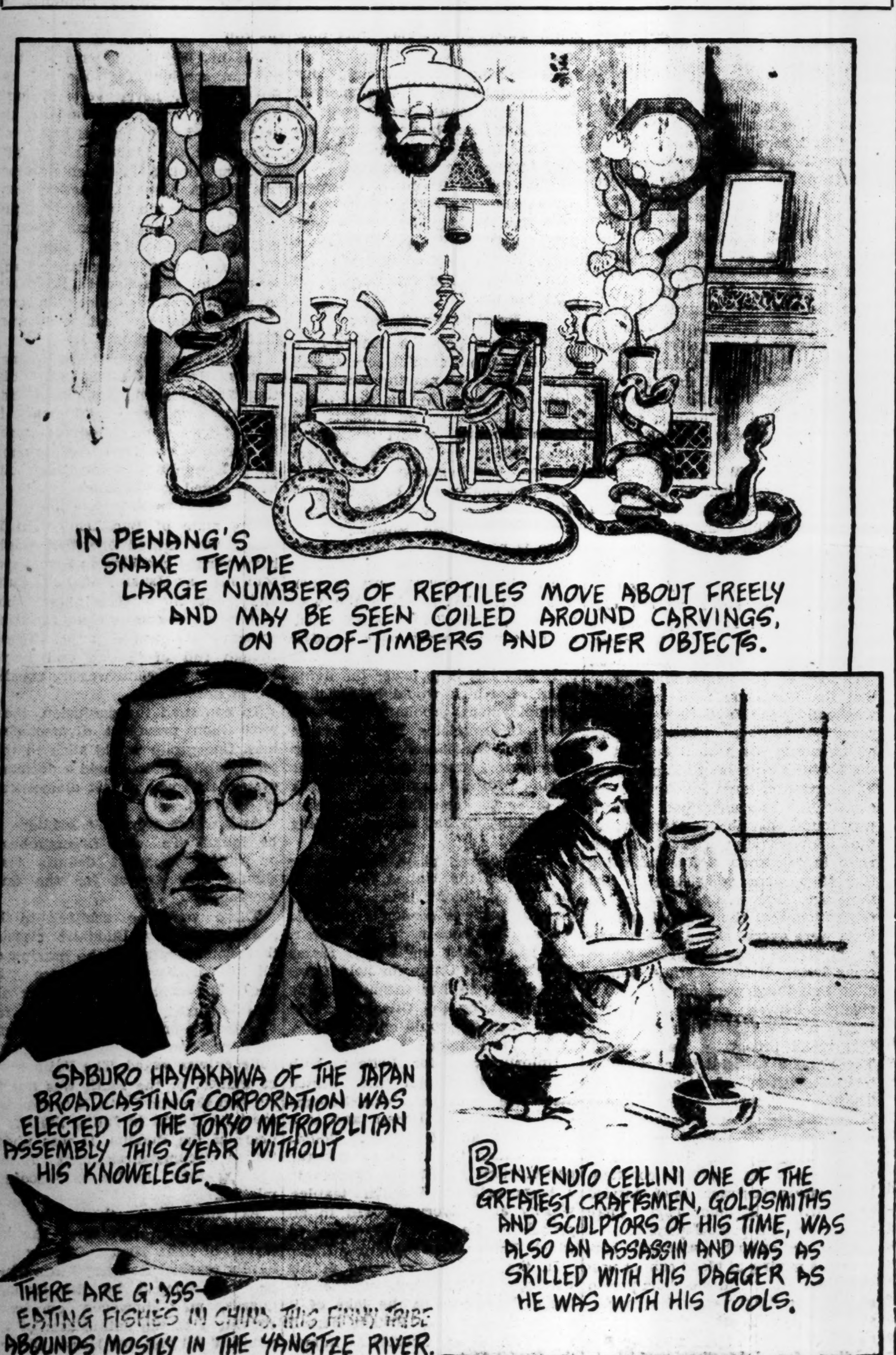
PATTERSON SEEKS PLANES

(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, October 6.—"The anti-Axis air forces on the European theater of war must have more planes if the losses suffered were to be made good," declared United States Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson at a meeting of automobile workers in Buffalo, New York, according to an United Press report.

Patterson further referring to the battle raging in Italy stated that operations at that front would soon demand a high price in killed and wounded from the anti-Axis.

STRANGER THAN FICTION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THERE ARE GLASS-EATING FISHES IN CHINA. THIS FINNY TRIBE ABOUNDS MOSTLY IN THE YANGTZE RIVER.

Music Notes

Selections from an opera based on Gerhart Hauptmann's drama, "Die Versunkene Glocke," by the modern Italian composer Ottorino Respighi, and other contemporary Italian opera and song selections are included in the program of Miss Kiyoko Otani's first vocal recital which will be held at the Nippon Seinenkan from 7 p.m. today with the assistance of Miss Tame Usami at the piano.

Haydn's Symphony No. 1 in E flat major, "Paukenwirbel" (Drum Roll)—and not "Paukensschlag" (Surprise), as was erroneously announced last week—will be played by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra in the special concert to be given by the Takeuchi Music Office under the direction of Professor Leonid Kreutzer, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Monday. The remaining numbers—Beethoven's "Emperor" Piano Concerto in E flat major, with Professor Kreutzer in the double function of the pianist-conductor, and Midori Hosokawa's Symphonic Suite, "Fuji," with the composer conducting—are as announced previously.

"Die Winterreise," the cycle of 24 German lieder by Schubert, will be interpreted by Madam Tamaki Miura, soprano, in a recital at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday. Madam Chieko Hara, will play the piano part which, according to the announcement on the advance program, was changed from an accompaniment to a "concertante" part.

Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin, and Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto, will be presented in the first of a series of concerts sponsored by the Arts Elevation Society, at the Gunjin Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m., Friday, October 15. Violin selections by Bach (Sonata in G minor for violin alone), Tchaikovski, Schubert-Auer, Kreisler, and Pugnani; Japanese songs by Shukichi Mitsukuri, Yasuki Hirai, and Naoki Nakada, and selections from operas by Mascagni ("Cavalleria Rusticana"), Verdi ("Il Trovatore"), and Bizet ("Carmen") will be heard. Piano accompaniments will be furnished by Miss Sonoko Tanaka and Naoki Nakada.

A colorful program of brass band performances, vocal solos, and ballet presentations, will be given for the second of a serious of "Gay concerts" sponsored by the Tanabe Musical Instruments Company at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6 p.m., Friday, October 15. Japanese songs by Tamezo Narita, Tadashi Hattori, Yasuki Hirai, Toroku Takagi, Nobuo Iida, Shinzo Azuma, Yuji Koseki, Koichi Kishi, Toraji Onaka, and Kunihiko Hashimoto, will be rendered by Miss Kiyoko Otani, soprano, Soichiro Namioka, tenor, and Miss Kikue Takita, soprano. The Yusaku Azuma Ballet company will offer two ballets: "Chopiniana" to music selected from Chopin's works, and 'Divertissement," to music by Johann Strauss, Debussy, Saint-Saens, Liszt, Schubert, and Delibes. Popular pieces will be played by the Kaiyo Brass Band, conducted by Terunobu Banzai.

"Service to the State Through Music," is the slogan for a concert to be held at the Kyoritsu Hall from 6:30 p.m., Saturday, October 16, with the participation of Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin; Miss Sonoko Tanaka, piano; Takashi Kurata, cello; Miss Kazue Niiro, soprano, and Toroku Takagi, piano accompanist.

Two different performances of Berlioz' "Symphonie Fantastique" will be presented in Tokyo within a period of two days by the orchestra of the Tokyo Academy of Music under the baton of Professor Helmut Fellmer, in a "Home Front Service Concert" at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Saturday, October 16; and by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra in its 22nd subscription concert, under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, from 6:30 p.m., Monday, October 18, also at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The Academy concert's program also includes Schumann's Piano Concerto in A minor (piano solo: Miss Yasuko Asakura), and "Hymn to the Heroic Soul of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto," a cantata with words by Academy Director Kazu Norisugi and music by Kunihiko Hashimoto, with the composer conducting the Academy Chorus and Orchestra (vocal solo: Yoshiaki Fujii).

Opera selections, sung by Miss Kiyoko Otani, soprano; and Wagner's Overture to the opera, "The Flying Dutchman," will also be heard, at the Tokyo Symphony's 22nd subscription concert.

The second in the cycle of six Beethoven evenings by the Nippon String Quartet (Zenzo Matsumoto, first violin; Miss Yukiko Kuwazawa, second violin; Saburo Kiyasu, viola, and Yoritoyo Inoue, cello) will take place at the Nippon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Sunday, October 24. The following three String Quartets will be played: Opus 18 No. 3 in D major, Opus 18 No. 4 in C minor, and Opus 130 in B flat major (for the first time in Japan).

Through the co-operation of the three largest concert managements in Japan, the Nakatani, Takeuchi, and Kondo Music Offices, a special 'Music Popularization Concert" will be offered at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Sunday, November 7. Miss Kako, soprano, and Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, rendering Japanese songs by Shukichi Mitsukuri, Kunihiko Hashimoto, Hideo Ishiwata, Nagayo Motoori, Koichi Kishi, Gengo Eguchi, Kentaro Taki, Tadashi Hattori, and Koscak Yamada; Kenshu Wanibuchi, violin, playing Vitali's Chaconne, Koscak Yamada's "Karatachi no Hana," and Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen;" Takashi Kurata, cello, offering three Spanish numbers, by Albeniz, Granados, and De Falla, and Susumu Nagai, giving a group of Chopin selections (Nocturne, Two Mazurcas, Polonaise), are the featured artists.

JAPANESE GUNS REPULSE U.S. VANDALS OVER F.I.C.

Civilians Killed or Wounded When 20 Enemy Planes Blindly Bomb Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, October 8.—A formation of some 20 odd enemy planes, including nine B-24 heavy bombers, 10 P-40 and several P-38 fighters of the American air force in China, again blindly bombed districts near Hanoi this morning.

The enemy hastily fled in the direction of Nachiang, routed by the heavy gunfire from Japanese anti-aircraft guns. Hits were scored on enemy B-24's.

No damage was suffered to military installations although several civilian inhabitants were either killed or injured.

Britain Is Impatient For Early End of War

(Continued from Page 4)

back upon the Anglo-American Mutual Aid Pact. Now, this Pact is a formula for the financial settlement of American aids under the Lend-Lease Act. By invoking this Pact, Britain is only acknowledging her debts in astronomical figures to the United States.

False Hopes

In the fourth place, Dalton pins Britain's hope on the South American market. But the United States' hold on South America is growing so strong that whether Britain can get in after the war is very doubtful. What is most amusing is that Dalton feigned loyalty to joint war prosecution with the United States by saying, "Britain and the United States are refraining from scheming for postwar interests" in South America and then tried to sound out Uncle Sam by saying, "there is reason to believe that America will agree in this—British participation in South American business after the war."

Lastly, the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation in the Near East whose activity Dalton extols cannot be utilized on an international scale. If Britain were to utilize it on a large scale, it would mean trade control, the abandonment of her professed free trade principle. Aside from that, how can a mere trade corporation save the whole British Empire from her sorry plight? If Britain is pinning her hope for recovery on this Corporation, she is to be compared to a drowning man that clings to a piece of straw.

Stripped of all the heritage bequeathed by her forefathers and bending under the load of £1,000,000,000 foreign debts—that is Britain today. There is no cure for it. The longer the war, the worse it will be for her. Time is not siding with Britain. Britain is fretful. Dalton has proved that. Woe unto debt-ridden Britain!

(End)

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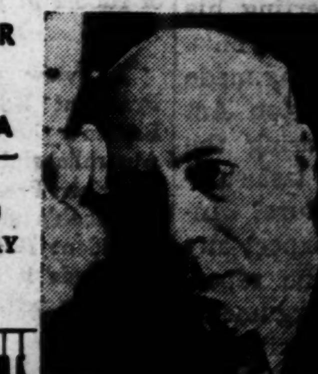

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER, 10, 1943

The Double Tenth Anniversary

October 10, China's Double Tenth Anniversary which commemorates the first founding of the Chinese Republic, provides a revealing vantage point from which to view the course which the Chinese nation has been following since the days of the Republic's founder, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Inspired by the faith that China's regeneration depended upon the ousting of the foreign imperialistic oppression which impaired his country's sovereignty, convinced that the future well-being of China depended upon friendly cooperation with the kindred peoples of Asia and particularly with her closest neighbor Japan, Dr. Sun Yat-sen launched the new Republic on the course plotted out in accordance with his far-sighted doctrine of Pan-Asianism.

During the more than a quarter of a century since that initial launching of the Republic, however, the Chinese ship of state has encountered many storms. The strong tides of Western influences, the bungling of incompetent and corrupt helmsmen, the bulkiness and unseasoned newness of the ship itself have often caused it to be buffeted about far astray from its charted course. The log of the journey has on the whole been far from a happy one.

Fortunately, however, this year the Chinese Republic can observe its Double Tenth Anniversary with genuine rejoicing, for once more China is plowing ahead steadily and surely on her rightful path. Since the reestablishment of the National Government at Nanking, a competent helmsman in the person of President Wang Ching-wei, a direct disciple of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has taken the wheel, and already the results have become more than obvious. No longer is China foundering in the trough of foreign oppression, no longer is she torn asunder by mutinous squabbles. A firm, efficient government is bringing peace and order and security; and cooperation with Japan has brought the restoration of the concessions, the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, and the resurrection in every form of the full sovereignty and glory of a truly free China.

It is an irony indeed that Chiang Kai-shek and his followers have cast adrift on the leaky raft of Chungking. Hoping for succor from America which has not and cannot come, with their supplies and their hopes running equally low, they are but wallowing in the foamy wake of Nanking's triumphant progress. For Nanking the Double Tenth Anniversary is a signal for full steam ahead on the course of Pan-Asianism and China's glory; for Chungking the Double Tenth Anniversary is a wail of despair at the end of a wrecked journey.

Unprincipled Opportunism

The latest reports from Washington indicate that the drive now being made to repeal the 61 year-old Chinese Exclusion Act has received a new impetus within the past few days. The Immigration and Naturalization Committee of the House of Representatives has finally seen fit to report favorably on the bill of Representative Warren G. Magnuson of Washington to place Chinese immigration on a quota basis and to extend naturalization rights to the Chinese. A companion measure has already been introduced into the Senate by Senator Charles O. Andrews of Florida. It is understood that President Roosevelt himself is exerting his influence to push the passage of these bills.

Why is such a concerted effort being made again to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act when a similar attempt made during the closing weeks of the 81st Congress last summer only ended in a disastrous failure? Inasmuch as it would be foolish to expect any fresh arguments for or against the repeal proposal, a brief analysis of the arguments which have already been presented will help to elucidate the underlying motives which prompt this latest legislative stunt.

The fact that this repeal proposal is born of wartime expediency on the part of the United States is self-evident in the light of the various reasons forwarded by the supporters of the proposal. They contend that modification or repeal of the Exclusion Act would not merely strengthen the morale of Chungking but would strengthen it to such an extent that there would be no need for the United States to dispatch even a "single soldier to the Far East" in fighting the current war against Japan. In other words, it has been their contention that they could make Chungking fight America's war by a mere legislative stroke. They further contend that the repeal of the Act would remove the mainstay of the "anti-democratic" leadership in China and of Japanese propaganda designed to raise doubts in the minds of the Chinese people as to the sincerity of "China's greatest of friends." For all these wonderful things, they say, the United States would not need to do anything except to permit only 101 Chinese to enter the United States annually under the quota and to permit those Chinese who are already in the country to become naturalized as American citizens if they care to do so.

On the other hand, the opponents of the proposed measures have made it clear tha whether as a war measure or otherwise; "any material modification or repeal of our basic laws dealing with the subjects of immigration and naturalization may result in great and irreparable injury to the United States and the United Nations' future destiny, and that to say the least, any proposals for such modification or repeal may well await the final outcome of the dreadful global struggle in which we are now engaged." Moreover they have contended that the proposed legislative change would only add more minority problems to America's Negro problem and would serve to aggravate the nation's existing racial issues.

Be that as it may, the foregoing arguments, though they seem to represent two entirely divergent views on the question, betray the fundamental characteristics of both the proponents and opponents as men whose life outlook and personal conduct are governed by selfish opportunism and deeply ingrained racial antipathy. There is no point, therefore, in indulging in a denunciation of their selfishness and unprincipled opportunism, for such characteristics have always constituted the instruments of the national policy of the United States as well as of Britain in their dealings with other nations. As a matter of fact, they have committed innumerable such unpardonable blunders against the peoples of other races and cultures because of their deeply rooted superiority complex and self-centered opportunism. The only remedy is not denunciation but action. Even Lin Yutang, the well-known Chinese philosopher has come to realize that the United States cannot undo her blunders, for as he says, only "when the Anglo-Saxons fall will there be peace on earth."

A Year Ago Today

October 10, 1942

The United States Government is making frantic efforts to augment the supply of rubber. As one such means it extended a loan of $2,250,000 to Bolivia recently for the obvious purpose of increasing the supply of rubber from that country. The shortage of rubber has obliged the United States to dispatch its air liners to the far-off rubber plantations in the upper reaches of the Amazon in order to obtain what small quantity of rubber is available there.

* * *

With all hopes for victory gone in the armed clash with Germany, the British nation is looking forward to great internal difficulty to befall the German people through the short supply of provisions. But they are bound to be disappointed for Germany has captured large natural depots of cereals, which will enable her to provide not only for its people but also for everyone in the extensive area under her military occupation.

* * *

In anticipation of greater difficulty relative to the supply of oil, meat, rubber and other necessities, the U.S. Government is considering the enforcement of rationing system on various articles of prominent importance. The extension of rationing system to oil, meat and rubber will be realized shortly. The U.S. Government authorities will take all possible measures to increase the durability of used tires as they have no practical means to secure the supply of rubber at present.

* * *

In view of the tactics already adopted by President Roosevelt of attempting to step into Britain's shoes by dispatching American troops to Australia and India, it is more than likely that the American President will also try to step into Chiang Kai-shek's shoes. The visit of Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy to Chungking, has made it all the clearer that Chiang Kai-shek has been reduced to a mere slave of the "almighty dollar."

* * *

The United States Navy Department officially announced today that one of their oil tankers had been sunk off the American Pacific coast by a Japanese submarine,

JAPAN OF YORE

By HYOSAI NAGAI
(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

The first scholar to initiate the study of the stone age in Japan was the late Edward Sylvester Morse, who taught zoology at the Tokyo Imperial University for two years from 1877, when he came to these shores in response to the University's invitation. Few Japanese scholars had by that time given any serious attention to the question of who originally inhabited this country in times of remote antiquity. The excavated ancient remains were generally regarded merely in the light of relics left by goblins or giants.

Morse saw shell mounds at Omori on his daily train journeys from Yokohama to Tokyo, and, with his interest sufficiently aroused, proceeded to excavate these mounds with some of his university students, with the result that numerous stone and earthen implements and bony and horny articles were discovered. This discovery was reported to the scientific world in an article entitled "Shell Mounds of Omori," which appeared in the initial number of the Review of the Department of Science of the University. Subsequently, the age of these mounds was fixed by John Milne, a British scholar.

As Old as 2,600 Years

In the course of his article entitled, "The stone age in Japan: with note on recent geological changes which have taken place," which was published in an anthropological magazine of Britain, John Milne pronounced the Omori shell mounds as over 2,600 years old. He reached this conclusion on the basis of the rate of the elevation of land in Tokyo Bay, and although the method of calculation employed was scientific, it cannot be accepted as a rule for general application. Yet there developed a tendency among the general public to think of the stone age as an age existent some 3,000 years ago. There is no occasion for the discussion here of matters bearing on the history of archaeology, but I thought it just as well to mention the above fact, as it has something to do with either the origin of the history of Japan, to which reference will be made later on, or the irresponsible remark made by Joseph C. Grew, the former American Ambassador to Tokyo, that the Japanese national polity was nothing but a dubious tradition belonging to the stone age.

Dr. Shogoro Tsuboi, a professor of the Department of Science of Tokyo Imperial University at the time, entered enthusiastically into archaeological studies, following Morse's lead, and while fair progress was being made in scientific researches in this line, Ginzo Arisaka, then a student of Tokyo Imperial University, came across an ancient earthern vessel in 1883 at Yayoigaoka near the former site of the First High School at Hongo, Tokyo. Because the new find was found to differ somewhat from the other earthen vessels previously unearthed in point of the technique of manufacture, Dr. Tsuboi called it an earthen vessel of the Yayoi type. In contradistinction to this, those excavated up to that time were called earthenware of the Nawamon type. These nomenclatures are still retained in Japanese archaeology.

An American citizen of the former days made such a valuable contribution to Japanese archaeology. In those days, Jewish influence was not so widespread in America as at present, nor was American diplomacy so lacking in justice as it is today. In any case, Japanese archaeology made such a remarkable progress that much light was gradually thrown on many features of ancient Japan. Although there exist some controversies on the point, it is generally accepted that no relics belonging to the former stone age have yet been discovered in Japan. Seeing that relics of the former stone age were actually discovered in North Siberia and in the Gobi desert, similar discoveries may be made in Japan also in the future, but judging from what has so far been discovered it is fair to conclude that the history of Japan begins in the neolithic age.

Two Old Cultures

Two forms of culture rose and fell in Japan in the neolithic age. The older form of culture is that of the people who used earthenware of the Nawamon type, like those discovered by Morse at the shell mounds of Omori. This people belonged to a White race and moved eastward across Siberia. While moving eastward, they were pressed hard by the Chou and Han races who were already using copper ware. Without benefiting by the culture of the people using metals, they continued their eastward migration as the users of stone implements. It is presumed that they came to Japan via Karafuto and Hokkaido, finally advancing as far south as the Ryukyu islands.

Earthen and stone wares left by this ancient people, are said to be the best of all similar utensils of the same age discovered anywhere in the world in point of their artistic execution. They are far superior to the relics unearthed in the territories contiguous to Japan. It appears that this race inhabited Japan for more than 10,000 years, and, happy and secure in this country, they lived the highest cultural life attainable in that age. It may be presumed that the Ainu in the northeast of the mainland of Japan and in Hokkaido are descendants of this race. Strictly speaking, the ancient people using the earthenware of the Nawamon type were not exactly identical with the Ainu today, but it may not be very wide of the mark to say that they were an ancestral stock from which the Ainu descended.

Into Japan inhabited by this people came Tunguses from the north by way of the Chosen Peninsula. Before coming over to this country, these Tunguses had lived and mixed together in the peninsula with the Han race, with the Indonesians evicted from China and with Negritos. Cross-bred in this way, they found their way into Japan.

In this age, therefore, what may be termed the Japanese-Chosenese race lived both in the peninsula and in Japan. This can be inferred from the records of much later dates when the historical age had already begun in Japan. The earthenware unearthed where this race used to inhabit is far more crude in design than that of the Nawamon type referred to, a fact which goes to show that the culture of this particular race was by no means high. The prominent features of the race using earthenware of the Yayoi type are that it was already acquainted with the art of farming and that it was using metal implements in the latter period. The history of Japan begins in this particular period when the inhabitants were using both stone and metal implements.

Illogicality Explained

Notwithstanding the fact that the culture of the people whom we may compendiously call the Yayoi race was lower than the culture of what we may call the Nawamon race, the original inhabitants of the country, they gradually settled themselves in the land of these original inhabitants, inter-married and finally conquered the latter, thereby creating the proto-Japanese. This fact shows that the rise or fall of races does not depend entirely on the quality of the cultures they possess. If a race with a higher culture invariably survived, the Nawamon race would not have been conquered by the Yayoi race. How, then, can this seeming illogicality be explained?

In this connection, it is, above all, important to discard the preconception that a race had a lower culture because it used stone implements and that it possessed a higher culture because it used metal utensils. It is well to stop to consider that the culture of Mycenae who were lingering in the bronze age was far higher than that of the Greeks who were using ironware. If a high culture were the hallmark of national prosperity, the Greeks and the Romans would never have gone to ruin. There is, therefore, nothing particularly strange about the fact that in ancient Japan, the Nawamon race which possessed the highest culture in the stone age was gradually overwhelmed by the Yayoi race with a lower culture. What may appear illogical at first sight is not really so. False premises are responsible for the mistaken conclusion.

There was a large-scale excavation some time ago at a place named Tsukumo. Because in this excavation the upper strata yielded earthenware of the Yayoi type and the lower strata that of the Nawamon type, Japanese archaeologists took this fact as an unassailable proof that the Nawamon race was overwhelmed by the Yayoi race. Several years ago, however, when the work of extending the Outer Gardens of the Kashihara Shrine of Yamato was in progress, a large number of ancient relics were unearthed. Here it was found that the earthenware of the above-mentioned two species were in the same strata, indicating that they were co-existent in the same age. This militates against the contention that the original inhabitants were overwhelmed or conquered by armed force by a race which came later. It is, of course, admissible that there were mutual armed rivalries between ancient races, but it was not by armed conquests only that racial prosperity was assured. There was a peaceful process which took the shape of inter-marriage. The theory generally accepted today is that in the sphere where the original race and the one coming later lived mixed together harmoniously, with their ranks expanded constantly by extraneous races inter-married and lived harmoniously, there sprang up the proto-Japanese.

Inasmuch as such a wholesale harmonious mixing of blood cannot possibly be achieved in the short period of 2,000 or 3,000 years, the conclusion is inevitable that the Japanese race has a very remote origin extending far into the prehistoric ages.

BRITAIN IS IMPATIENT FOR EARLY END OF WAR

Dalton Predicts Loss of Control Over World Finance

By SABURO OHTA
(From the Nippon Sangyo Keizai)

Part II

We have already noted that Britain's overseas investments have dwindled from £5,000,000,000 to £1,500,000,000. Then, she is currently saddled with liabilities aggregating over £1,000,000,000, as the British journals admit. The investments actually left in her hands, therefore, are no more than £500,000,000, which in all probability will not keep another year. Already before the outbreak of the current war, Britain had to sell off at least £50,000,000 of her overseas investments to cover her unfavorable trade balance as revenues from shipping, fiscal incomes and investment interest combined were inadequate to offset (vide the Times, London, of May 13, 1942). Small wonder thinking people of Britain are fretful and impatient for an early termination of the war.

Dalton's Speech

Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, has pointed out that, even if Britain won the war, she would lose her hegemony over shipping and finance and the bulk of her overseas investments. He has also warned that Britain's position as finished goods exporter and raw material importer in the Empire bloc is being gravely menaced. In a speech in the Lower House on July 27 this year, Dalton said substantially as follows:

"In order to secure necessary imports, we have to increase our exports over the prewar volume. Export promotion is also essential for the uprooting of unemployment problems in the postwar period. The Government should not neglect preparations. We have decided to consult the Empire countries the United States and the Soviet Union in this regard.

"Progressive economic activity will bring benefit to the world. The Atlantic Charter and the Anglo-American Mutual Aid Pact are a promise of such activity. I feel sure the world still has room for it. That is to say, by exploiting unexplored possibilities in regard to production and consumption not only in backward countries but also in advanced countries, we should be able to usher in prosperity to the world. The most-favored-nation clause needs to be revised in the light of the changed situation in consultation with our dominions, the United States and friendly Powers in Europe.

"Britain will not give up the South American market. Just now both Britain and the United States are refraining from contriving for postwar interests in that market. But Britain must participate in South American business after the war, and there is reason to believe that America agrees in this.

"The United Kingdom Commercial Corporation established in the Near East during the war has been doing useful work and its sphere of activity is expanding. We will continue to utilize the Corporation after the war."

Britain's Swan Song

The speech paints a picture of a rosy future, but careful perusal will show that it is nothing but Britain's swan song. In the first place, can Britain secure all imports she wants through export promotion alone, when, by Dalton's own admission, her hegemony over shipping and finance will be lost, which will mean a drastic decrease in incomes from those sources; when there is no longer accruing interest on investments and when she has practically no investments to turn into cash? Even before the war, she had to sell off £50,000,000 worth of investments every year to offset her adverse trade balance. The only way left is to lower the living standard, which would be courting unemployment problems after the war. In promising that favorable economic conditions would arise from export promotion, Dalton was talking with his tongue in his cheek in order to keep the nation from demanding, "What are we fighting for?"

In the second place, the decision to "consult the United States and the Soviet Union" is a confession that the postwar economic rehabilitation of the country is beyond her. She has to beg the United States and the Soviet Union for help. Compare this with her triumph in the days following the Ottawa Conference, when she could entrench herself in the Empire bloc!

Unfortunately for Britain, both the dominions and the United States are producing about the same kind of goods as Britain and at a lower cost, and it is highly doubtful whether they will permit the participation of British exports to a large extent. Woollen textiles, whisky and silverware will in all probability be the only lines in which Britain can enjoy big trade.

In the third place, being at his wits' end, Dalton invoked the Atlantic Charter. But the joke of it all is that it was Britain herself who "killed" the Charter to humor the Soviet Union. Then Dalton fell

(Continued on Page 3)

Life of Hsuan Chuang

By K. Y. HSU
(From Buddhist China)

The sudden dramatic discovery of the remains of the greatest Buddhist monk of the Tang Dynasty, Hsuan Chuang, in the outskirts of Nanking just a few months ago has profoundly stirred the hearts of the Buddhist peoples throughout the world.

What has he done for Buddhism?

Buddhism, as is well known, was first introduced into China in the latter part of the Han Dynasty, while pilgrims journeying far west in search of the Buddhist Sutras were known as early as the Three Kingdom (222-280 A.D.). Few of them, however, travelled farther than Khotan. But Fa-h'sien of East Tsing Dynasty actually went to India, where he made extensive tours covering even the island of Ceylon in his peregrinations of 15 years (390-405 A.D.). He translated upon his return from India, hundreds of volumes of Buddhist texts, and wrote the famous "Record of Buddhistic Kingdoms" a book which is treasured by the students of the Indian History even to the present day. It is quite obvious, that admiration of Fa-h'sien's achievements must have acted as an incentive to Hsuan Chuang's pilgrimage—a pilgrimage which was destined to outshine that of his precursor. For Hsuan Chuang not only made a long stay in India, but his contributions, either as an interpreter or as a propagator of the Faith, stand peerless to none in the History of Buddhism.

Raised in Cloistered Peace

Born in 602 A.D., at a time when the short-lived Sui Dynasty had fairly consolidated the Empire, Chen Wei, (for this was the secular name of Hsuan Chuang before his admission to the Buddhist order) was brought up in a family of almost cloistered peace, his father being a hermit scholar. Hsuan Chuang was youngest of the four sons but his unusual intelligence was noticed even in his childhood. He, together with his second elder brother, at the early age of 13 adopted the monastic life, for such was the custom at that time in China.

The boy showed wonderful proficiency in learning the sacred classics upon his initiation and it was related that after having carefully listened to the preaching of the master monk on a given text he could, if required, mount the pulpit and recite the interpretations with most becoming grace, adding where necessary illustrating instances, so that the original was reproduced to the full.

But his life of claustral serenity did not continue for long, for the Sui Dynasty, never very strongly buttressed, was tottering to the ground, and insurrections broke out throughout the length and breadth of China. Honan, in which province lies Hsuan Chuang's native city, proved to be the hubbub of much mutinous fighting. Hsuan Chuang had therefore to seek safety in Chang-an (the present Sian), whence he proceeded to Szechuan, to which province monks of great learning from far and wide were fleeing for protection.

In the company of these learned monks Hsuan Chuang was distinguished for his knowledge and insight, and his attainment in philosophy found few equals. Later, he travelled eastward to Chin-chow (now Kiang-ling), from which city he returned to Chang-an.

Buddhism in Confusion

The state of Buddhism then in China was indeed one that might have seemed shocking to a sensitive soul such as Hsuan Chuang's. Cults and creeds there were innumerable, and ever and anon violent sectarian controversies would arise. These, though full of "sound and fury," ended, as such controversies usually do, in nothing.

To confound the confusion, there were then prevalent diverse dogmas. One group would stick to this tenet, while another held a doctrinal system that was almost diametrically different.

And where were the arbiters to be found? To what fountain-head, or rather to what definite text, should they appeal for the final sentence?

There were no arbiters to be found, nor any Buddhist classics that would command the bearing of all sectarians and silence the vociferous contention once for all. The imported Buddhist Sutras, for one reason or another, were found to vary from each other. The true believer was vexed. The Faith must be unified, or the Faith was not to be. And the true Faith, it is obvious, must be sought in India, the birthplace of the Buddha. It was under these circumstances that Hsuan Chuang took up his self-ordained mission.

At that time there was an imperial order forbidding foreign travel so that Hsuan Chuang had hardly reached Yu-Meng-Kwan when he was stopped by the frontier guards, who, however, on being convinced of the enthusiasm of the youthful pilgrim, for Hsuan Chuang was only 29 at that time, eventually released him. He was given by an old foreigner a lean old horse that knew the desert paths. This strange grey-beard further told him that about a thousand Li from Yu-Meng-Kwan there was a big stretch of arid land, and that water was nowhere available except the "Five Watch Towers." But it was extremely risky to steal a drink in that oasis, added he, because it was forbidden on pain of death.

Started Out for India

Thus precautioned, Hsuan Chuang went on his way. When at last he reached the "Five Watch Towers," he was discovered. Volleys of arrows and stones were hurled at him, and Hsuan Chuang had to implore for mercy, saying: I am a monk from the capital of the great Tang." Whereupon the tower watchers were all greatly moved and Hsuan Chuang was escorted to the Towers. There the noble purpose of the devout pilgrim again won him great admiration. The watchers of the fourth tower made him a present of a big bag of fresh water upon his departure. But greater dangers were yet to await him; he lost his way in the desert, and had the misfortune of unwittingly breaking his water-bag, having had no water for five days. At length a soothing breeze revived him, and the horse, which had always known his way, headed for a new direction and soon led his master to a sparking pool. Two days afterwards he arrived safely at I-ou, now Hami.

On the way Hsuan Chuang was entertained by various rulers, among whom the king of Karakhojo gave him a particularly warm reception, and went so far as even to insist on Hsuan Chuang's staying in his country for good. Hsuan Chuang remonstrated, and fasted three days as a protest. Knowing that his persuasion would be of little good, the king yielded, giving him in addition several escorts, and also providing him with dispatches and credentials to as many as twenty-four countries. The king begged that the pilgrim would visit him again on his way back.

By far the greatest danger that beset the pilgrim on his long journey was when he crossed Tien-shan by a glacier pass in the longitude of Lake Issykkul. For several days he labored through ice and snow. But when at last he had crossed the Himalayas, he found himself in sunny India.

Having arrived in India, the blessed goal of his pilgrimage, he set out visiting sacred temples, conversing with famous Buddhists, making copies of Buddhist Sutras, and was most happy in such divine occupations when suddenly another misfortune befell him.

One day, while he was traveling along the Ganges, he was kidnapped. It transpired that the kidnappers had a god of their own, for whom they had to sacrifice a man as an offering. They thought that Hsuan Chuang fitted their purpose very well as he was of handsome features.

Hsuan Chuang faced the situation with equanimity, having full trust in Dhamma. He made his escape during a storm.

Stayed Seventeen Years

Hsuan Chuang spent altogether seventeen years in India visiting almost every nook and corner of that Blessed peninsula. In the meantime he had acquired such proficiency in Sanskrit that he could converse and preach easily in that language. He stayed for a considerable time in the Vihara of Nalada University at Rajgraha, the capital of Magadha—a prosperous kingdom of that time, and it was there that he gathered most of his learning.

Hsuan Chuang came back by the same route. He might have come back by sea but he had promised the king of Karakhojo to visit him again. Before reaching the frontiers of Karakhojo he was disappointed at hearing that the King was already dead.

The return of the pilgrim to Chang-an, in 645 A.D. was a great triumph, and a ceremony of great pomp and show was staged when he entered the city. Twenty horses were needed to carry his collections. He had brought back with him hundreds of Buddhist texts, 6 images of Buddha, big and small, in gold and silver and sandalwood; and no fewer than 150 relics of Buddha. Incense burning filled the streets, and solemn music was played day and night in commemoration of his arrival—such was the respect of the people of his own country for him.

A translation body was organized at the order of Emperor Tai-tsung. Besides preaching and converting people to Buddhist faith, he devoted his whole energy to the translation of the Buddhist texts which he brought from India. All these amount to 1,346 volumes. He was also the author of the famous Ta Tang Hsi-yu Chi, an account of his travels which is treasured in China.

The versions penned by him were known for their elegance and style of grace and diction. They therefore, not only acted as usherers of Buddhism into China, but, being themselves excellent specimens of literary composition stood as a distinct force in Chinese literature.